PITTSBURGH CORNING - PLANT 30

TYLER, TEXAS

MARCH, 1967 - SEPTEMBER, 1971

Health Services and Mental Health Administration
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
5555 Ridge Avenue, P.O. Box 7033, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Director, NIOSH

September 22, 1971

Carl Nilsen, M.D.
Medical Officer
Medical Investigations Branch

Trip Report - Pittsburgh Corning Company -
Port Allegany, Pennsylvania

Travel Order	:	HSM 01/091	
Departed From	:	9/12 Cincinnati, Ohio	2:00 A.M.
		9/21 Port Allegany, Pennsylvania	11:00 A.M.
Arrived	:	9/12 Port Allegany, Pennsylvania	6:00 P.M.
		9/21 Cincinnati, Ohio	8:00 P.M.
Purpose	:	To conduct asbestosis field study at Pittsburgh Corning Company, Port Allegany, Pennsylvania.	
Accomplishments	:	350 employees surveyed Survey included:	

(a) - Questionnaire - including Consent Form.

(b) - Spirometry - (Results sent to Morgantown for analysis by NIOSH).

(c) - Chest X-Ray - P-A and Lateral.

Carl Nilsen, M.D.
Steven Lemen, M.D.

cc: Dr. Johnson
Mr. Doyle ✓
Mr. Wilmer

Health Services and Mental Health Administration
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
550 Main Street, 10B, Rm. 7033, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

H. LeRoy Lapp, M.D.
Appalachian Laboratory for
Occupational Respiratory Diseases

September 20, 1971

William H. Johnson, M.D.
Acting Chief
Medical Investigations Branch, DRSCI, NIOSH
Medical Survey - Pittsburgh Corning Company
Port Allegany, Pennsylvania

Thank you for the Morgantown help for the survey in Port Allegany. We will appreciate your working up the pulmonary function as per our telephone conversation of 9-20-71. The FVC and FEV1.0 calculations definitely should have priority.

Enclosed are copies of the environmental surveys done at Port Allegany in 1967 and 1970. The asbestos operation began in 1964, and ventilation was not improved until one month prior to our 1970 survey. However, the 1970 results are still above any existing TLV.

William H. Johnson, M.D.

Enclosures:
Port Allegany Surveys

cc: Dr. Wagoner
Mr. Bayliss ✓

Health Services and Mental Health Administration

[redacted]

National Institute for Occupational
Safety and Health
550 Main Street
Federal Office Bldg., Room 7033
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

September 17, 1971

Dr. Lee Grant
Medical Director
PPG Industries, Inc.
One Gateway Center
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Grant:

Thank you for the pertinent reports and correspondence from your personal Fort Allegany Plant file.

Enclosed is a copy of the trip report which includes a brief description of the meetings and plant tour at Fort Allegany on September 7.

Also, as you requested, a copy of the medical questionnaire used in the Asbestos Products Workers Study is enclosed. Spirometric measurements will include FVC, FEV 1.0 and MMF. Surveys will be interpreted according to the U.I.C.C./ Cincinnati Classification of Pneumoconioses.

An older medical questionnaire and consent form (1/69) was used by mistake, and action has been taken to ship the appropriate consent form (3/69) to Fort Allegany. Thank you for pointing out this error in your telephone conversation of 9-16-71.

Sincerely yours,

William M. Johnson, M.D.
Acting Chief
Medical Investigations Branch

Enclosures:
Trip Report
Medical Questionnaire

cc: Dr. Wagoner
[redacted]

Port Allegany File

Health Services and Mental Health Administration

National Institute for Occupational
Safety and Health
550 Main Street
Federal Office Bldg., Room 7033
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

September 17, 1971

Mr. Wendell Main
Office of Program Management
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
Room 3061
Railway Labor Building
First and E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Main:

As requested I am enclosing pertinent environmental data, reports, and correspondence re: ending N.I.O.S.H. activities with the Pittsburgh Corning Corporation in Port Allegany, Pennsylvania and Tyler, Texas.

On September 13, N.I.O.S.H. began a medical survey of the entire Port Allegany plant. A preliminary plant-wide industrial hygiene survey pertinent to the medical survey is in progress by an experienced industrial hygienist in our Environmental Assay Branch.

Arrangements are being made with Dr. Lee Grant, the Medical Director of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Industries, Inc. to review X-ray and pulmonary function studies of the Tyler, Texas workers done for the company by Dr. Hurst at the East Texas Tuberculosis Hospital.

If I can be of any further help, please write or call FTS-684-3283.

In addition, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources in Harrisburg has a large file on the West Allegheny plants.

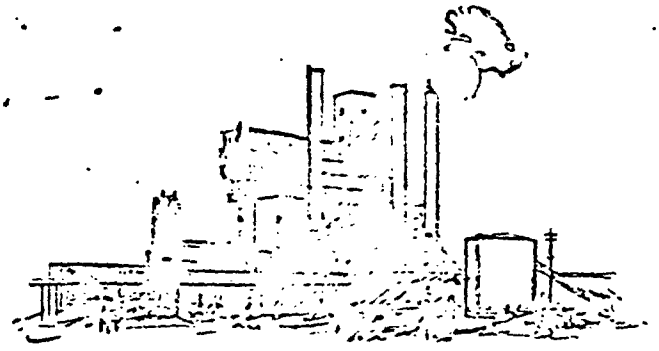
Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

William M. Johnson, M.D.
Acting Chief
Medical Investigations Branch
Division of Field Medicine
and Clinical Investigations

Enclosures:
Correspondence with Pittsburgh County Commission

cc: Dr. Wagoner
Mr. Devlin ✓
Mr. Kelcher



NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

September 10, 1971

Dr. William Johnson

The attached is for your information.

George L. Pettigrew, ARD, NIOHS
Region VI, Dallas

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

September 7, 1971

60SHA

Application of Pittsburgh Corning Corporation for Variance
from OSHA Standards
Mr. George C. Guenther, Asaistant Secretary for
Occupational Safety and Health

Attach: Documents Relative to Subject Application

Mr. George Pettigrew, Regional Director of NIOSH-HEW, has been approached by Mr. Walter G. Martin, Director, Division of Occupational Safety, Texas State Department of Health, to survey the Pittsburgh Corning Corporation Tyler Works operation at Tyler, Texas, to evaluate the situation as outlined in the attached application for variance. Mr. Pettigrew is anxious to know the status of request for variation prior to making any survey.

Please advise as to what action has been taken on this matter.

JOHN K. BARTO
Regional Administrator

Attachments

cc: Mr. George L. Pettigrew

1. Pl. 30 Tyler, Texas [illegible]
~~2 [illegible]~~

Health Services and Mental Health Administration

National Institute for Occupational
Safety and Health
[illegible] Main Street
Federal Office Bldg., Room 7033
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

September 10, 1971

Dr. Lee Grant
Medical Director
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Corporation
One Gateway Center
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222

Dear Dr. Grant:

Thank you for your cooperation and comments at the plant tour and meetings in Port Allegany on September 7.

I would like to obtain X-rays, pulmonary function data, and medical questionnaire results on individual employees in your Tyler, Texas plant. This would require a signed consent from the individuals giving Dr. [illegible] permission for release to N.I.O.S.H.

According to the report from Mr. [illegible] of the Texas State Department of Health dated August 30, 1971, there employees who have been exposed to asbestos in the Tyler plant [illegible], of 25 employees with five or more years of exposure, and 36 employees with less than 5 years. N.I.O.S.H. could submit these 61 X-rays to our panel of radiologists.

Also, would you provide us a list of present and past Tyler workers with exposures to asbestos. This list needs to contain names, dates of birth, and social security numbers.

Please write or call me at 513-[illegible] if you have any comments or questions.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

William N. Johnson, M.D.
Acting Chief
Medical Investigations Branch
Division of Field Studies
and Clinical Investigations

cc: Dr. Wagoner
Mr. Boyliss

Health Services and Mental Health Administration
Room 8409, Federal Office Bldg.
550 Main Street

XXXXXXXXX

National Institute for Occupational
Safety and Health

September 9, 1971

Dr. Lee Grant
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
One Gateway Center
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222

Dear Dr. Grant:

Referring to our conversation on Tuesday concerning the concentration-times-time relationship of asbestos dust exposure to clinical changes, I would like to quote from a recent publication of the National Air Pollution Control Administration,* which states: "Asbestosis usually develops after long exposure to high concentrations of dust. The risk varies directly with the length of exposure and dust concentration. Following continued exposure to high concentrations of dust, asbestosis may develop fully in 7 to 9 years and may cause death as early as 13 years from onset of exposure." Other articles that show this concentration-times-time relationship are as follows:

1. Lanza, A. J., McConnell, W. S., and Fehnel, J.: Effects of the Inhalation of Asbestos Dust on the Lungs of Asbestos Workers. Public Health Reports, 50, 1935, 1.

2. Dreesen, W. C., Dallavalle, J. M., Edwards, T. L., Miller, J. W., and Sayers, R. R.: A Study of Asbestosis in the Asbestos Textile Industry. Public Health Bulletin #241, U. S. Treasury Department, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., 1938.

3. Gaensler, Edward A., and Kaplan, Alfred I.: Asbestos Pleural Effusion. Annals of Internal Medicine, Vol. 14, No. 2, Feb., 1971.

4. Hunt, Ross: Routine Lung Function Studies on 830 Employees in Asbestos Processing Factory. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Vol. 132, Art 1, Page 406, 1965.

5. Williams, Roger and Hugh-Jones, P.: The Significance of Lung Function Changes in Asbestosis, Thorax, Vol. 15, 109, 1960.

6. Selikoff, I. J. and J. Churg, and E. C. Hammond, The Occurrence of Asbestosis Among Insulation Workers in the United States, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 132: 139 (1965).

Dust concentrations in these articles represent similar concentrations to those found in the Port Allegany plant by the United States Public Health Service. As you can and will see these articles indicate that the clinical changes, which occur with exposures of less than seven years duration are consistent with Asbestosis.

If you have any other questions concerning this relationship please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

Richard A. Lemen
Senior Assistant Sanitarian
Division of Clinical Investigations
and Field Studies

*Sullivan, Ralph J. and Athanassiadis, Yanis C.: Preliminary Air Pollution Survey of Asbestos - A Literature Review. National Air Pollution Control Administration Publication No. APTD 69-27, October, 1969

cc: Mr. David L. Bayliss
Dr. William Johnson
Dr. Joseph Wagoner

Health Services and Mental Health Administration

[redacted]

National Institute for Occupational
Safety and Health
570 Main Street
Federal Office Bldg., Room 7033
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

September 2, 1971

Lee Grant, M.D.
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
One Gateway Center
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222

Dear Dr. Grant:

Enclosed is a copy of the November 1970 asbestos sampling results in Fort Allegany.

An x-ray trailer and pulmonary function equipment will be sent to Fort Allegany from the Appalachian Laboratories for Occupational Lung Diseases, N.I.O.S.H., Morgantown, West Virginia. Mr. Carl Cla has been telephoned regarding power, water, and space requirements. We plan on screening about 60 people a day starting Monday, September 13.

Mr. David Daylius and Mr. Richard Lemen will accompany me from Cincinnati to our meeting in Fort Allegany on September 7. Dr. Vanden from Harrisburg and Mr. Keesling from Meadville will represent the Pennsylvania Occupational Health Program. Mr. Cla has arranged for a plant tour at 9:30 A.M.

We look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

William M. Johnson, M.D.
Acting Chief
Medical Investigations Branch
Division of Field Studies
and Clinical Investigations

Enclosure:
Fort Allegany Asbestos Sampling Results

cc: Dr. Wagoner ✓
Mr. Daylius

Texas State Department of Health

MES E. PEAVY, M.D., M.P.H.
)MMISSIONER OF HEALTH

B. COPELAND, M.D.
EPUTY COMMISSIONER

AUSTIN, TEXAS

BOARD OF HEALTH

HAMPTON C. ROBINSON, M.D., CHAIRMAN
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JESS WAYNE WEST, R. PH.
ROYCE E. WISENBAKER, M. S. ENG.

August 30, 1971

William M. Johnson, M.D., MIH
Medical Investigations Branch
Division of Field Studies and
Clinical Investigations
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
550 Main Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Dear Dr. Johnson:

This letter will confirm discussions between you and Mr. Horace Adrian, Chief of our Industrial Hygiene Program, regarding the asbestos problem at Tyler, Texas. Included are observations and supportive data obtained by Mr. Adrian during his visit on August 17, 1971, with Dr. Lee Grant, Medical Director for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and with Mr. Charles E. Van Horn, Plant Manager at the Pittsburgh Corning plant.

Preliminary discussions were held in the offices of Dr. J. R. Bailes, Director of Region VII, Texas State Department of Health. Dr. Grant outlined the Pittsburgh Corning medical program and the in-plant steps taken to protect the health of their workers against the hazards from asbestos exposure. The following information was developed from the discussions at this meeting.

The molded thermal insulation blocks are formulated from 45% amosite asbestos, 21 to 27% sodium silicate as dry solids, and 7 to 8% diatomaceous earth. The asbestos is imported from South Africa in plastic-lined, burlap sacks and contains no chrysolite or crocidilite fibers. The attached schematic flow diagram shows the process steps within the plant. The sacks are opened and the other additives are supplied at the material feeders from where they are conveyed to the attrition mill. The blend is fed to the builder feeder in a wet form. The mix builds up on rotating mandrels, which then pass over the finishing rolls. A clay coat is applied to the exterior of the cylindrical form, the mandrel is extracted, and the wet product passes through a long drying oven. Upon drying, the band saws cut the baked product to the desired length and another saw makes a longitudinal cut which halves the product for

easy installation. The process is completed with the banding and packaging of the end product. Scrap pieces from the sawing steps and rejected products are returned to the scrap crusher for reprocessing.

There are three critical areas in the plant processing in which asbestos exposure exceeds safe levels. These are: (1) the material feeders where the bags of asbestos are opened and discharged into the hopper (2) the sawing or cut-off operations which create dusty particulate suspensions, and (3) the scrap crushing operation which creates an excessive exposure of the asbestos fibers and particulate matter.

Dr. Grant related that they realized they had a problem following a 1965 survey in this plant in which Mr. Jim Stefano, an Industrial Hygienist, did an in-plant study for dust and asbestos. The Public Health Service study in 1967 was an evaluation of the asbestos fiber counts, but did not include a medical review. Following the 1967 evaluation, Dr. Martin Cohen, Professor of Environmental Health and Industrial Hygiene at the University of Pittsburgh, was called upon to work out the control ventilation requirements for the Tyler plant. The control system recommended by Dr. Cohen was installed.

Following the decision of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists to further lower the threshold limit values for asbestos to 5 fibers per milliliter, or 0.5 mmpcf, Pittsburgh Corning Corporation decided to discontinue its use of asbestos as a raw material for insulation, and if possible, to develop a substitute material for the asbestos additive. Approximately $200,000 reportedly was spent in research and development.

Under contract agreement, the University of California at Berkely made a study of the relative dustiness of insulation products under controlled conditions. Results showed that none of the five supplier products under study could comply to the new standards during times of installation, repair, or dismantling of insulation by an experienced journeyman. At a great expense, Pittsburgh Corning, at their Port Allegheny, Pennsylvania plant, had adequately controlled one production line within the new limits. Control equipment for all plants would be excessively expensive, especially when valid tests showed that installation exposure would remain in excess of accepted levels.

Following the research and study on substitutes for asbestos as an insulating material, it was determined that man-made fibers, such as mineral wool, could replace asbestos. Experimental tests and plant installations have shown that the new product has comparable insulating characteristics without the attendant health problems shown with asbestos usage. Controlled tests on installation exposure have shown no health hazards other than those experienced from nuisance dusts. Since the new formulation is heavier than asbestos, any resultant dust settles more rapidly. This was substantiated in recent tests by Dr. Clark Cooper at the University of California at Berkeley. Dust count results on this new material showed a significant reduction in values over the earlier study.

At the present time, the Port Allegheny plant has one line of machinery in full production on a 24-hour basis. The problems of production have been perfected to a satisfactory level. Management plans to have the Port Allegheny and the Tyler plants fully converted and in-production on the new line of mineral wool insulation by July 1, 1972.

During the interim period, while these two plants are converted, Pittsburgh Corning has requested a variance from compliance with the standards as related to asbestos that are currently in effect. A copy of their request, which was submitted to the Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health, U. S. Department of Labor, is attached for information and reference.

In order to insure healthful working conditions for their employees, a notice and instructions given on August 2, 1971, made mandatory the wearing of approved respirators by all personnel while present within the general plant area. This notice was related to supervisory and operating personnel, maintenance workers, and all visiting individuals. The operating personnel whose work stations were in the three critical areas described in preceding paragraphs, were supplied with and instructed to wear at all times, respirators equipped with Comfo Mask Filters (BM 21B-90), which is an ultra filter designed for this type of service.

As further protection to the employees, the variance request sets forth the following requirements upon themselves:

1. Approved respirators will be supplied and their usage will be required.

2. Existing dust collection equipment and ventilation system will be maintained at optimum condition.

3. Continuing health education program on asbestos exposure will be provided.

4. Medical examination will be expanded to include pulmonary function tests, other medical tests, biennially for those employees with as much as five years exposure. Examinations will continue for a ten-year period for employees with five-year expsoure, even though asbestos will be banned by July 1972.

5. New and improved respirators have been purchased and their effectiveness will be fully validated.

6. Improved housekeeping procedures will be maintained, including frequent use of industrial vacuum cleaners.

A copy of the medical history questionnaire is enclosed for your files. At the time of discussions with Dr. Grant on August 17, 1971, one-half of their employees had completed the extensive medical examination at the East Texas Chest Hospital at Tyler, under the supervision of Dr. Hurst, Hospital Administrator for this Texas State Department of Health facility. The remainder of

the employees were to be examined on August 23. When the results of these examinations are made available to us within a few days, we shall forward a copy to you. Those employees who have been exposed to asbestos in the Tyler plant consist of 25 employees with five or more years of exposure, and 36 employees with less than five years. The coverage of this expanded examination does not include salaried clerks and other non-exposed employees.

The policy in the past has been to perform pre-employment medical examinations on all employees. Those examinations included chest and back X-rays and were repeated on a biennial basis. The work was performed at the Medical and Surgical Clinic which is located at 1100 Beckham Street, Tyler, Texas. The X-ray examinations were conducted and reviewed by personnel approved by the Board of Certified Roentgenologists. Doctors in this clinic have given all previous pre-medical examinations.

When the medical examination results performed recently at the East Texas Chest Hospital are reviewed by management, employees will be advised of any abnormal findings. Their medical staff will provide direction from that point forward.

Mr. Adrian made a walk-through survey of the Tyler plant operations at the time of his discussions with Dr. Bailes, Dr. Grant and Mr. Charles Van Horn, Plant Manager for Pittsburgh Corning Corporation. His findings included the observation that every plant employee observed was wearing a fitted respirator. Each bulletin board exhibited the notice which made mandatory the wearing of respirators. Notice of application for variance, as described before, was posted on the board. Management advised that prior to the posting of the mandatory respirator directive or the variance application, the substance and reasoning for each action was explained to representatives of the union council.

Dr. Grant invited Mr. Adrian and Mr. Richard Leard, Public Health Engineer for Region VII, Texas State Department of Health, to sit in on a briefing of the employees on the hazards of asbestos and the reasons for all of the actions taken. The two sessions attended by Mr. Adrian and Mr. Leard were clear, concise and descriptive of the health hazards involved where asbestosis is in use. The right of each employee to protest the method of control or the granting of a variance was explained in detail. The efforts of management toward the protection of the health of the workers seemed the central theme of expression by those who responded.

In conclusion, the plant conditions differ but little from those noted by the Public Health Service Specialists in January 1970. Additional protection is provided by the mandatory wearing of respirators by all exposed personnel. Improved filters should provide additional protection against the inhalation of asbestos fibers during the interim period.

We recommend that an evaluation of asbestos fiber content be made in the breathing zone of the three critical plant areas experienced previously. Within the limits of feasibility, the efficiency of the improved filters should be determined under existing plant exposures. Should the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health have Field Study Group personnel available at this time for evaluation of these parameters, we would be pleased to discuss arrangements for such a study with the plant management. Due to limited staffing at the State level, there may be a delay of time before we could perform this service; however, every effort will be made to expedite our action.

We have enjoyed working with you on this problem of mutual concern. We await your comments or any requests for additional information.

Yours very truly,

Martin C. Wukasch, P.E., Director
Division of Occupational Health
and Radiation Control

Assistant Secretary of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

August 24, 1971

Director
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Emerging Problems Report

It has recently come to my attention that three plants included in NIOSH's asbestos study have excessively high concentrations of asbestos fibers--a situation which has very serious health implications.

Two of the three plants have sprayed asbestos insulation operations and the third is a chrysotile asbestos textile operation. Exposures have been going on for some time and at these high levels of exposure, cases of asbestosis and/or neoplasia are likely to occur. State occupational health agencies have been notified, although not as promptly as I would have liked, and each State concurred in taking necessary enforcement action under Section 18(b) agreements. We have almost completed the X-ray survey at one plant, and by fall we should have chest X-rays and pulmonary function at all three plants. If you wish, we will make available the environmental data from our asbestos surveys.

We are in the process of looking at all of our field studies to see if there are other situations which should be called to your attention.

Marcus M. Key, M.D.
Assistant Surgeon General

MMK:bch

Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service
Environmental Control Administration

February 28, 1975

As part of our continuing environmental studies of asbestos processing plants we have prepared the attached table giving numbers of people in our study who are exposed to various concentration ranges of asbestos dust.

The concentrations are given in fibers/ml longer than 5u so that they may be compared with the standards (ACGIH TLV and British Occupational Hygiene Society Hygiene Standard) expressed in these terms. From these standards one would gather that concentrations below 2 fibers/ml are probably safe, and concentrations above 12 fibers/ml are probably hazardous. You will note that most of the exposures are already below 12 fibers/ml.

You should have copies of our reports on your plant in your files. If they have been misplaced, or you wish further information, please let us know. (Where >5u concentrations are not listed you may assume that these are double the >10u fiber concentration)

One can see that less than 10% of the workers are now exposed to concentrations above 12 fibers/ml. If exposures above this level now exist in your plant, we hope that every effort can be made to reduce them.

Sincerely yours,

Edward W. Ayer
Chief, Environmental Activities
Field Studies
Bureau of Occupational Safety
and Health

...ion of list)

Mr. D. L. Johnson
Plant Manager
Seadura Incorporation
P 949
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mr. Karl Kraig
Philip-Carey Company
Cincinnati, Ohio

Mr. Lawrence Moody
Work Manager
H. K. Porter Company
Thermoid Division
Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. D. R. Thomas
Plant Manager
Johns-Manville Corporation
Stockton, Cal.

Mr. Everett A. Paddock
Plant Manager
Johns-Manville Corporation
2420 East 223rd Street
Long Beach, California

Mr. Daniel P. Maloney
Plant Manager
Certain-Teed Products Corporation
St. Louis, Missouri

Mr. W. J. Donovan
Director of Personnel and Industrial Relations
H. K. Porter Company
400 E. Main Street
Middletown, Conn.

Mr. James W. Fortner
Plant Superintendent
H. K. Porter Company
Post Office Box 158
Davidson, N. C.

Mr. Allan Harris
Plant Manager
Johns-Manville Corporation
2420 East 223rd Street
Long Beach, California

...pies also went to each State Health Department

The attached letter was sent to the following:

Mr. John Hawkins
Textile Research Director
General Asbestos and Rubber Division
Asbestos-Manhattan Company
Charleston, South Carolina

Mr. Clifford Strehler
Manager of Occupational Environmental Control
Johns-Manville Corporation
Research and Engineering Center
Manville, New Jersey

Mr. S. Simpson, Jr.
Executive Vice-President
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc
Manheim, Pennsylvania

Mr. Charles E. Mallory
Works Manager
American Brake Shoe Company
Winchester, Virginia

Mr. J. E. Mascreau
Personnel Manager
Flintkote Manufacturing Company
Orangeburgh Division
Ravenna, Ohio

Mr. Gilbert C. Eggleston
Plant Manager
Johns-Manville
Denison, Texas

Mr. Norman Rhodes
Plant Manager
Certain-Teed Products Company
Hillsboro, Texas

Mr. Webber
Plant Manager
World Wastes
The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company
New Castle, Indiana

Mr. Ralph C. Wyatt
Plant Manager
Marcmont-Grizzly Corporation
Paulding, Ohio

Mr. Thomas Bell
Works Manager
H. K. Porter Company
Huntington, Indiana

Mr. Miller
Plant Superintendent
Ruberoid Corporation
9215 Riverview Drive
St. Louis, Missouri

Mr. B. L. Fierman
Plant Manager
National Gypsum Company
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. J. W. McMillan
Works Manager
Pittsburgh Corning Co.
Tyler, Texas

Mr. L. O. Griffith Jr.
Work Manager
Pittsburgh Corning Company
Port Allegany, Pennsylvania

Mr. William Carl
Plant Manager
Certain-Teed Products Corporation
Santa Clara, California

Mr. H. F. Hoopes
Product Manager
Fiberboard Paper Products Corporation
475 Brannan Street
San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. John L. Rainey
Plant Manager
North American Asbestos Textile Corporation
Meredith, New Hampshire

Mr. D. R. Holmes
Plant Manager
Aston-Hill Manufacturing Company

Mr. Robert Lane
Plant Manager
Johns-Manville, North Carolina

February 26, 1969

Bureau of Occupational Safety and Health Asbestos Products Study

PEOPLE EXPOSED TO ASBESTOS FIBERS*

CONCENTRATION CATEGORY
(> 5μ FIBERS/ML)

	0-0.4	0.5-1.9	2.0-3.9	4.0-10.0	10.1-12.	12.1-50.	G.T. 50.	OFFICE	UNKNOWN**	TOTAL
TEXTILE	16	283	638	558	97	246	2	364	311	2515
FRICTION	7	579	533	338	0	55	0	127	173	1812
PIPE	98	858	323	275	4	20	0	254	125	1957
SHINGLE	146	271	239	16	0	0	0	0	134	806
INSULATION	19	83	20	34	0	37	73	0	91	357
PACKING	231	47	18	0	0	0	0	0	89	385
TOTALS	517	2121	1771	1221	101	358	75	745	923	7832

*This table derived from information on plants 1-36, except 6 and 21-24.

**Unknown category consists of workers for which there is no exposure information due to; 1) no sampling of a given occupation in a given plant, 2) an unidentified occupation code, or 3) no occupation information given.

File
Pittsburgh Corning
(Tyler, Texas)

March 7, 1967

George A. Hurst, M.D.
Clinical Director
East Texas Tuberculosis Hospital
Box 2003
Tyler, Texas 75701

Dear Dr. Hurst:

Please excuse my delay in answering your letter of January 27, 1967, containing your proposed protocol. I have been traveling for the past five weeks.

As I indicated during my preliminary meeting with you, the U.S.P.H.S. has been interested in an environmental and a medical study in the asbestos products manufacturing industry for some time. They have only recently agreed to include our Pittsburgh Corning Plants at Tyler Texas, and Port Allegany, Pennsylvania, in the environmental study. As you see from the copy of the write-up by Lewis J. Cralley which I have enclosed, they intend doing medical studies. As yet, however, they do not have the money for this study. Dr. Cralley has indicated that he will know in July whether they will be able to do the medical studies for our plants. For this reason I would like to hold off until July on making a final decision on your proposed medical study.

Our Management is vitally interested in accomplishing the medical study but would like the U.S.P.H.S. to accomplish it as part of their total study. If U.S.P.H.S. can't do the medical study, they would like to consider your proposal further.

The environmental study at the Tyler Plant will commence on March 20, 1967, and continue for three to four days.

Thank you for your proposal, and I will keep you advised.

Sincerely,

Lee B. Grant, M.D.
Medical Director

lns
Enc.

cc: Dr. L. J. Cralley
Mr. B. M. Stout